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SPECTRAL IRRADIANCES FROM X RAY TO
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The Solar Spectral Irradiances from X-Ray ¹¹² to Radio Wavelengths

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Sources of new measurements of the solar EUV, UV, and visible spectrum are presented together with discussion of formation of the solar spectrum as a problem in stellar atmospheres. Agreement between the data and a modern synthetic spectrum shows that observed radiative variability is a minor perturbation on a photosphere in radiative equilibrium and LTE. Newly observed solar variability in 1992 defines a magnetic episode on the Sun closely associated with changes in both spectral irradiances and the total irradiance. This episode offers the opportunity to track the relationship between radiation and magnetic flux evolution. 9P

1. Introduction

Our understanding of the Sun's spectrum has improved substantially in the last two years because of progress in both theoretical synthesis of the spectrum and new observations. It is now possible to compute a synthetic solar spectrum that closely matches the existing measurements in the visible. New high precision UV irradiance observations beginning in 1991 will give a detailed time history of the UV solar spectrum between 115nm and 410nm. A new experiment to measure the photospheric spectrum from 180nm to 3200nm referenced to a black body has just been flown by Thuillier and his colleagues. This is a major step toward knowing the absolute spectrum from the vacuum UV to the infrared. In 1992 the radiative output of the Sun apparently changed in response to a large scale decrease in the total magnetic flux in the photosphere, and this episode will be discussed as an example of the thermal and radiative consequences due to evolution of solar magnetism.

Here I address these topics to show not just progress but promise in our grasp of the solar spectrum and its variation. First I give a brief summary of new observations of spectral irradiance observations as well as discuss the formation of the solar spectrum as a problem in stellar atmospheres. As background for the empirical picture, the review by Lean (1991) and the book, Solar Radiation Flux, by E.A. Makarova, A.V. Kharitonov, and T.V. Kazachevskaya (1991) offer current compendia of measurements and their analyses. Individual measurements mentioned here are described more fully by the experimenters themselves in presentations at this meeting.

1.1. *New Observations of Spectral Irradiance*

Figure 1 shows examples of irradiance measurements from the two extremes of the solar spectrum, x-ray and radio wavelengths. The first, 10.7 cm radio flux data, is our standard radiometric index of solar activity measured for the full solar disk (see Tapping 1993). The second, the x-ray irradiance between .5 and 3nm is a new irradiance measurement constructed from 1 arcsec resolution solar images recorded continuously from space by the SXT instrument on the YOHKOH satellite (see Shibata 1993). The radio flux record shows solar variation over solar cycle 22, while the new x-ray record shows the change in solar radiative output from the chromosphere, transition region, and corona in 1991-93 as the Sun evolved from solar maximum in the declining phase of cycle 22.

Our picture of the visible solar spectrum comes from several observers as discussed by Makarova et al. (1993). Makarova and her colleagues show the precision of the mean

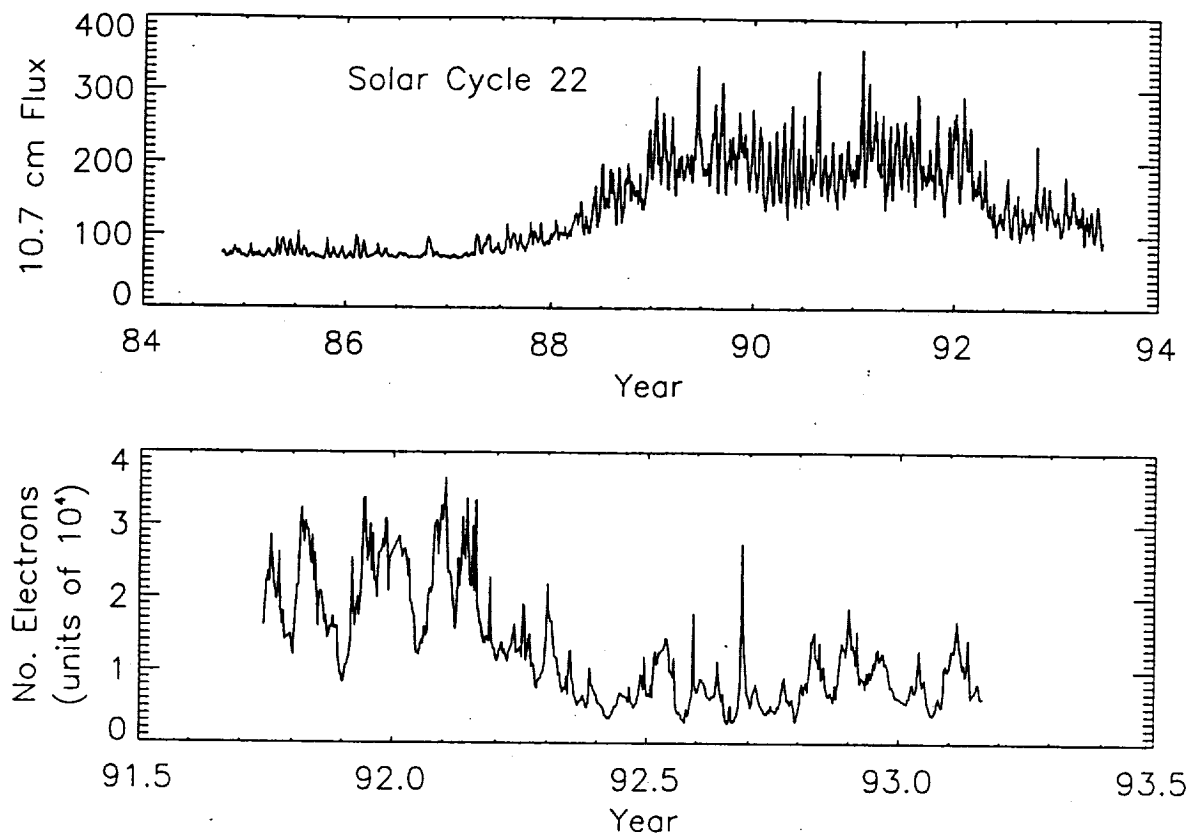


FIGURE 1. Upper panel: The 10.7 cm Solar Radio Flux (10^{-22} W/m²) in Solar Cycle 22, Tapping (1993). Lower panel: Daily Mean X-ray Irradiance from the YOHKOH/SXT X-ray Imaging Experiment, .5 to 2nm (AlMg Filter), data courtesy of L. Acton, G. Slater, and the YOHKOH project.

of the best observations to be $\sim 3\%$, which is still insufficient for detection of spectral variability corresponding to the .1% change in total irradiance over the solar cycle. At wavelengths below 300nm, measurements come from a variety of satellites such as the Nimbus 7, Atmospheric Explorer E(AE-E), Solar Mesosphere Explorer(SME), Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (UARS), the NOAA series (NOAA-9 and NOAA-11), and the Atlas series of shuttle flights. Occasional rocket-borne experiments that are recovered and recalibrated provide checks on the space instruments. The results from the many experiments before 1991 can be found in the review by Lean (1991).

The measurement picture changed in 1991 with the flight of the Solar Ultraviolet Spectral Irradiance Monitor (SUSIM) (Brueckner et al., 1993), the Solar Stellar Intercomparison Experiment (SOLSTICE) (Rottman et al., 1993), and the European Recoverable Carrier (EURECA) (Thuillier et al., 1993 and Romero et al., 1993) instrument packages for comparison with the SBUV experiments on NOAA-9 and NOAA-11. These experiments are expected to give the highest accuracy and precision measurements of the solar UV spectrum between 115 and 420nm ever made as well as new measurements of the solar spectrum from 180nm to infrared. We now have for the first time five instruments recording the time history of the solar spectrum continuously from space. Data from these instruments are still in a preliminary state of analysis at this writing, but the early results suggest precisions of better than 1 percent at 300nm in the SOLSTICE measurements. Table 1 summarizes these new experiments to measure spectral irradiance at radio, visible, and ultraviolet wavelengths. The Pioneer-Venus measurements discussed

by Hoegy and Pesnell (1993) are unique since they are the only source of EUV flux time series since Hinteregger's AE-E experiments.

Table 1. Summary of New Spectral Irradiance Observations

Obs. S/C	Experimenter Inst.	wavelength (nm)	op. date	type of measurement
Pioneer-Venus	Hoegy ¹	10 - 130	12/1/78-10/15/92	integrated EUV flux
San Marco	ASSI ²	20 - 200	3/25/88-12/6/88	ref. spectrum
UARS	SUSIM ³	115 - 420	10/16/91 to date	spectral time series
UARS	SOLSTICE ⁴	115 - 420	10/3/91 to date	spectral time series
ATLAS1	SUSIM ³	115 - 420	4/18/93-4/17/93	ref. spectrum
ATLAS1	Thuillier ⁵	180 - 3200		ref. spectrum
ATLAS2	SUSIM ³	115 - 420	3/24/92-4/2/92	ref. spectrum
EURECA	Thuillier ⁵	180 - 3200	8/10/92-6/21/93	spectral time series
DRAO	Tapping ⁶	10.7 cm	1947 to date	radio flux series
TOYOKAWA		3.2, 8, 15, 30 cm	Jan. 75 to date	radio flux series
NOAA	SBUV2 ⁷	175 - 190	1986 to date	spectral time series

Refs: ¹Hoegy et al., (1993); ²Schmidtke et al., (1992); ³Brueckner et al., (1993); ⁴Rottman et al., (1993); ⁵Thuillier et al., (1993); ⁶Tapping and Harvey (1993); ⁷Cebula and Deland (1992).

Photometrically calibrated imaging systems to record full disk solar images are the next step in understanding variation in the radiative output of the Sun, and Table 2 lists the systems producing data. Nishikawa (1990) and Chapman (1993) show that well calibrated images can yield relative irradiances that follow ACRIMI measurements. The San Fernando Observatory (SFO) system is designed specifically to determine the sources of variability due to sunspots and faculae. The images are made in the CaII K line and over a broad band at 672.3nm (see Chapman, 1993). Although designed for helioseismology, the National Solar Observatory (NSO) High L instrument yields very high quality images of the full disk in a 10Å band centered on the K line (see Harvey et al., 1993). The YOHKOH images contain information about the irradiance for soft x-rays and, therefore, describe the variability of the radiative output of the solar corona and flares. The Big Bear Solar Observatory (BBSO) archive contains both H alpha and CaII K full disk images that serve as reference data (see Marquette, 1992).

Table 2. Summary of Photometric Imager Observations

Obs. S/C	Experimenter Inst.	wavelength (nm)	op. date
NAO	Nishikawa ¹	545, 770	Dec. 87 - Apr. 88
YOHKOH	SXT ²	.5 - 3	Aug. 91 to date
SFO	CFDT1, 2 ³	393.1 - 393.5	10/1/91 to date
SFO	CFDT1, 2 ³	672.3	10/1/91 to date
NSO	High L ⁴	392.8 - 393.8	3/2/93 to date
BBSO	CaII K ⁵	393.5	1987 to date

Refs: ¹Nishikawa (1990); ²Shibata (1993); ³Chapman (1993); ⁴Harvey et al., (1993);
⁵Marquette (1992)

2. What is the Solar Spectrum?

We tend to think of the solar spectrum as a Planck function at a particular temperature, but the variation of opacity with wavelength plus the existence of temperature gradients in the outer solar atmosphere naturally lead to departures from a Planck function. A stellar spectrum can be thought of as a wavelength mapping of the source function at $\tau_\lambda \approx 2/3$. Figure 2 shows the solar spectrum together with a Planck function at 5770K. The large departures from the Planck function below 100nm arise from the existence of the chromosphere and corona while the departure between 150nm and 450nm arises from an increased photospheric opacity at these wavelengths.

The problem of how a star adjusts its emergent spectrum to carry the necessary flux is addressed in the theory of stellar atmospheres. In the case of a spherically symmetric photosphere where the energy flux is carried wholly by radiation; specification of the radiative flux, the chemical composition, the mass of the star and the opacity as function of temperature, density, and wavelength is sufficient to compute an emergent spectrum using a modern LTE stellar atmospheres code such as ATLAS developed by Kurucz (1991). Kurucz' contribution is the specification of some 58 million atomic and molecular transitions contributing to the opacity. The solar spectrum computed by Kurucz is shown in Figure 3 together with the empirical spectrum given by Neckel and Labs (1984). Obviously, the shape of the computed spectrum follows the details of observed spectra well, which shows Kurucz' success in specifying free-bound absorption edges and overlapping spectral lines contributing to the opacity below 450nm. The effective temperature for this synthetic spectrum is 5771K.

The answer to my question 'What is the solar spectrum?' is 'In terms of the energy carrying capacity of the visible photosphere, the Sun's spectrum is formed in a quiet photosphere in LTE and radiative equilibrium.' Observationally, the Sun's total radiative output varies by only 1/1000th of the area under the spectral energy distribution curve shown in Figure 3.

The cause of radiative variability on the Sun is, to the first order, a small perturbation on the energy-carrying capacity of the outer layers where the bulk of the radiative energy originates. As stated by H. Spruit in his presentation at this colloquium: the Sun's radiative variability appears to arise from changes in the surface emissivity due to the presence of magnetic fields not from a uniform global fluctuation in the luminosity of the star.

3. How to improve physical understanding of variability of the spectrum?

A promising approach is the work of Avrett (1992) and Kurucz (1993) in the calculation of synthetic solar spectra for different stellar models corresponding to different types and mixes of the structures associated with solar activity. Such calculations will give us estimates of the change in 'color' of the solar spectrum, particularly below 450nm where the effect of bound-bound line and free-bound continuum opacities change the shape of the spectral energy distribution.

Current measurements of spectral irradiances between 115nm and 410nm address the variability of this spectral region. The UARS measurements run from 3 October 1991 to date and now cover a range of solar activity from solar maximum levels to the descending

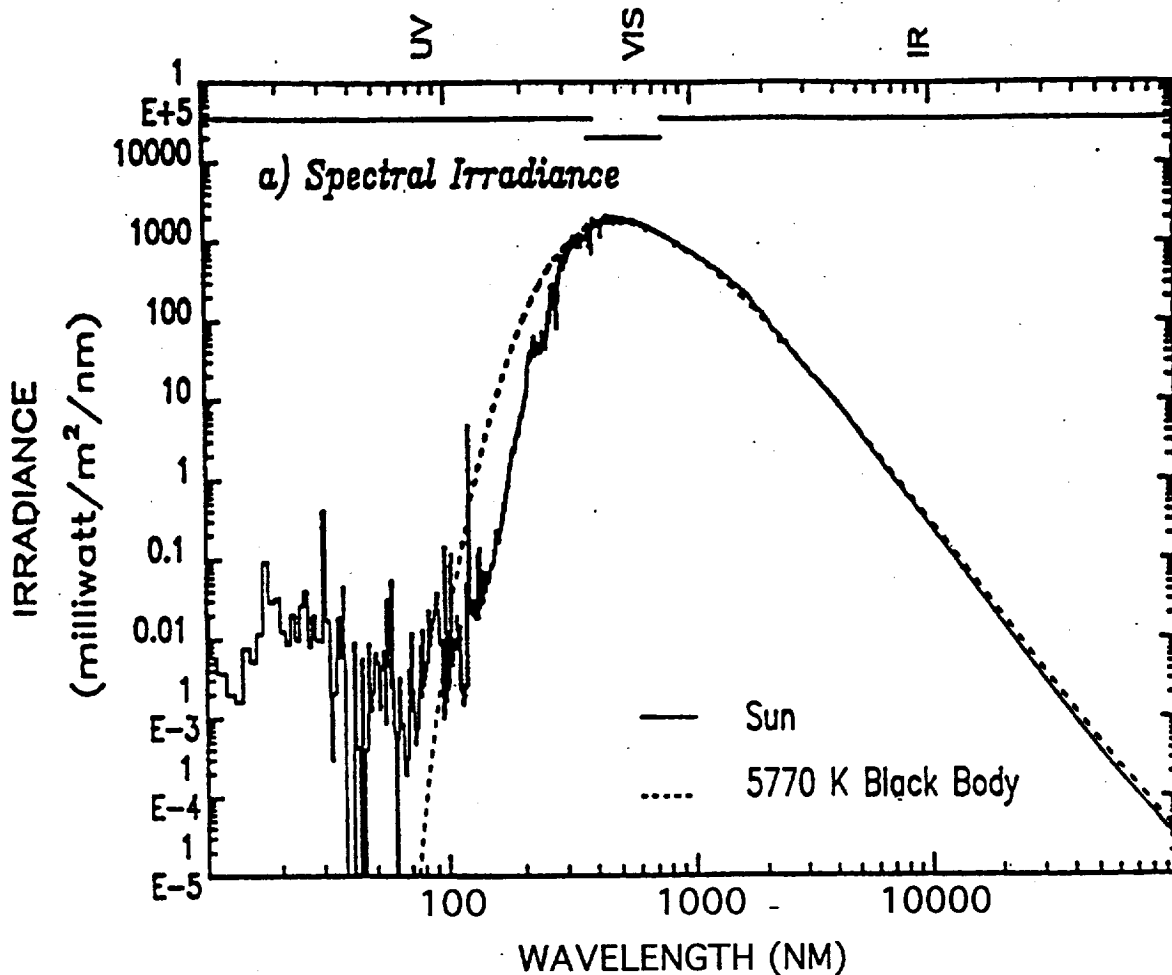


FIGURE 2. The Solar Radiative Energy Distribution Compared to Black Body Planck Function at 5770K. from Lean (1991)

phase of cycle 22, i.e., a period when the solar surface becomes less complicated. The interplay between these new observations and the spectrum synthesis will give insight into the cause of variation in the Sun's UV spectral energy distribution.

However, these approaches do not address the basic problem of the change in surface emissivity with the emergence and disappearance of magnetic flux in the photosphere. The question of the thermodynamics of evolving flux tubes and their effect on the radiative output is the core of the spectral variability problem as we see it today. The UARS and ground-based measurements in 1992 show a decline in chromospheric emission associated with a decrease in apparent magnetic field strength. This observed change offers the opportunity to see directly the relationship between radiative variability and solar magnetism on an almost global scale.

As an illustration of the radiative change observed in 1992, Figure 4 shows a plot of the MgII core/wing ratio as a function of time from the UARS (SOLSTICE) database. Beginning in early 1992 the MgII index and other chromospheric line emissions decline to a lower level by June 1992 and remain in this state since that time. Data from the National Solar Observatory (NSO) and Mt. Wilson Observatory (MWO) show that this radiative change occurred when the total apparent magnetic flux decreased by about a factor of two. Furthermore, the magnetic flux change occurs principally in the southern solar hemisphere where the number of active regions decreased markedly during the spring of 1992.

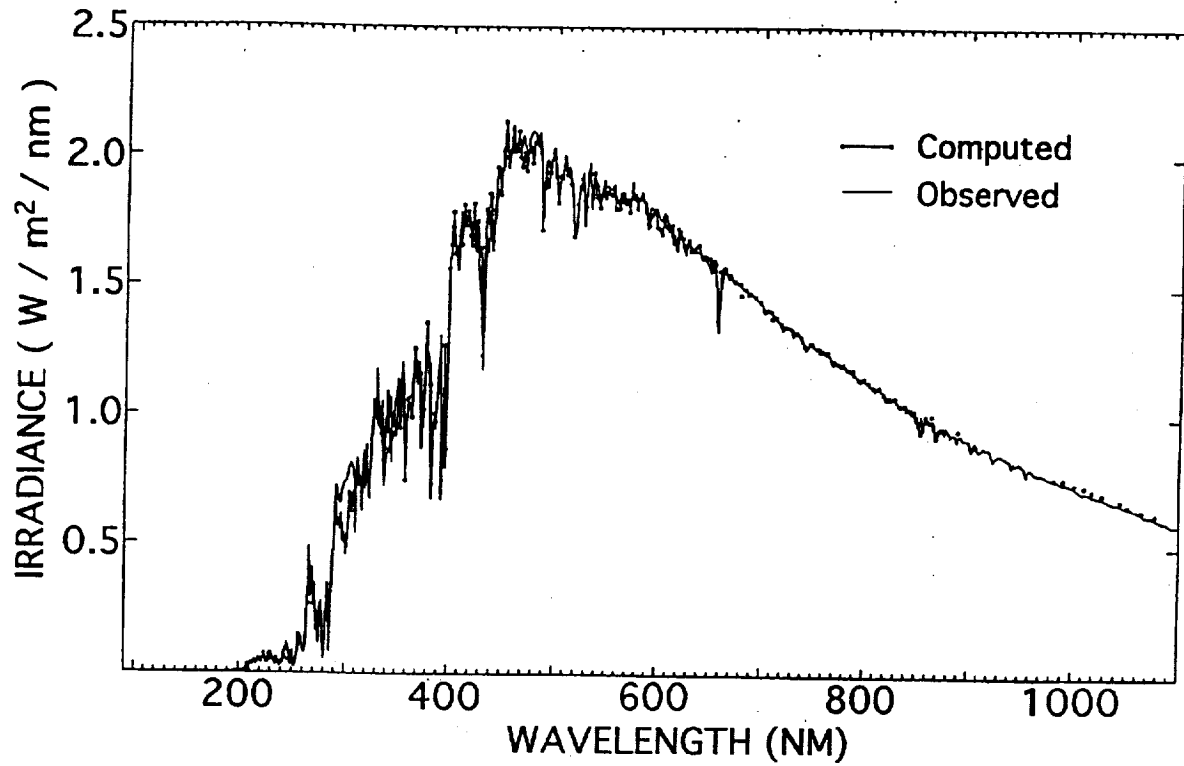


FIGURE 3. Comparison of synthetic solar spectrum computed by Kurucz (1991) with the measured spectrum from Neckel and Labs (1984).

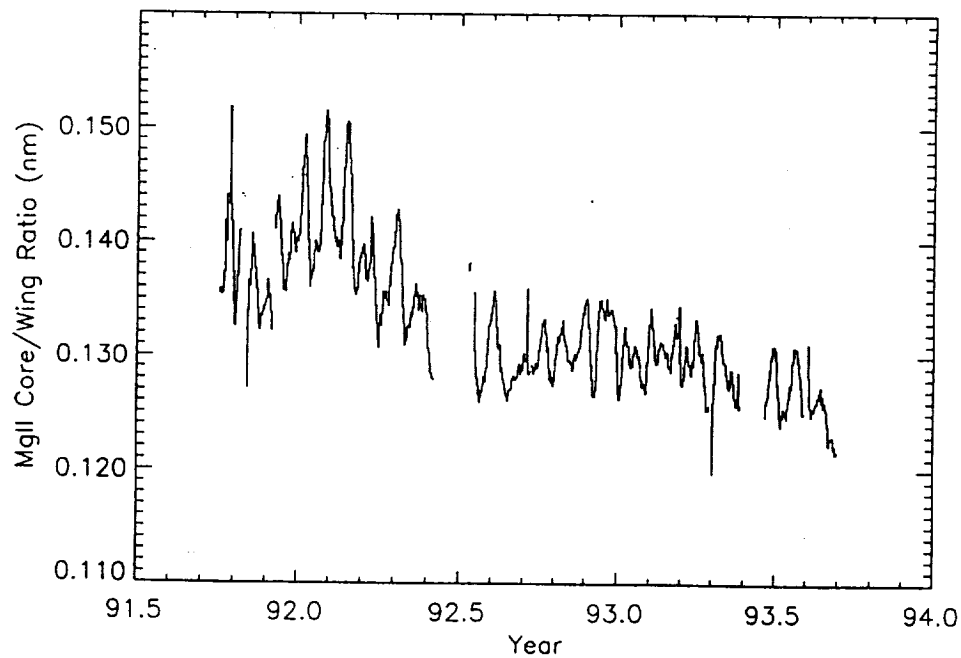


FIGURE 4. Plot of the MgII core/wing ratio for 1991 to 1993 from UARS/SOLSTICE spectral irradiance measurements. The core/wing ratio is a relative intensity measurement of the integrated chromospheric emission in the cores of the 280nm MgII doublet. From Rottman et al. (1993).

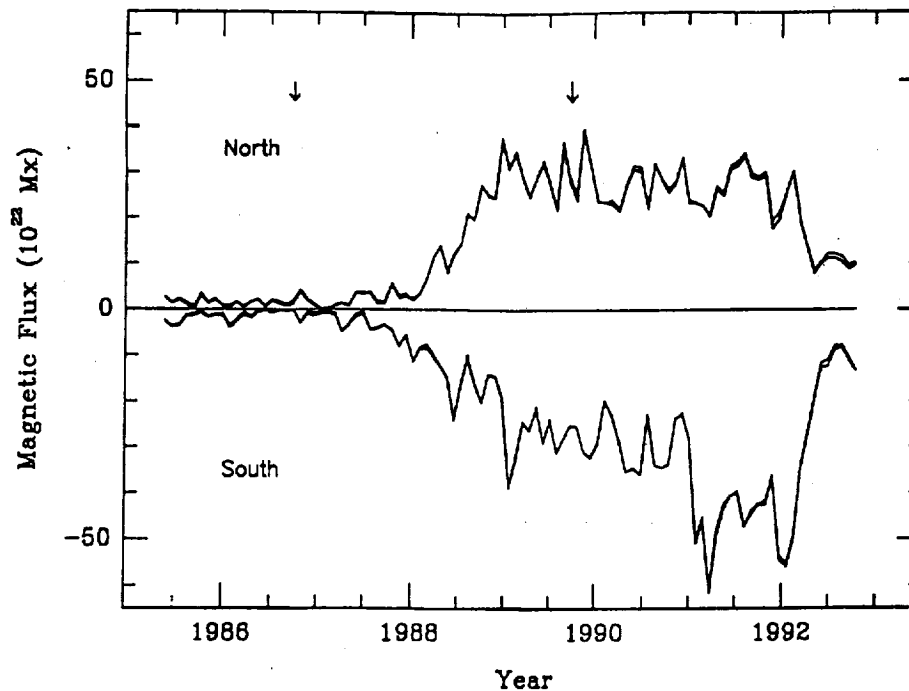


FIGURE 5. The total mean magnetic flux in active regions during Solar Cycle 22. Note the rapid decline in the total solar magnetism in 1992. From K. Harvey (1993). Arrows mark solar cycle minimum and maximum.

I illustrate this change in magnetism in Figure 5 from K. Harvey (1993) where she plots the total apparent magnetic flux in active regions for each Carrington rotation between 1985.5 to 1992.7. This plot shows that the magnetism in active regions decreased in both hemispheres to low levels almost globally around the Sun. This episode began in a period of high solar activity preceded by a rapid emergence of magnetic flux in the southern hemisphere during the last three months of 1991. Thus, we see the radiative consequences of the emergence of flux in several active regions in the southern hemisphere followed by the temporary disappearance of the active region flux in both hemispheres in a period of nine months between October 1991 and June 1992.

What of the change in the integrated spectrum during this time? Four sets of total irradiance measurements are available during parts of this period: Earth Radiation Budget (Nimbus 7/ERB) from D. Hoyt and Lee Kyle (Hoyt et al., 1992), Active Cavity Radiometer (UARS/ACRIMII) from R.C. Willson (Willson, 1993), and Solar Variability Experiment (EURECA/SOVA1 and SOVA2) from Crommelynck (Crommelynck et al., 1993) and from C. Fröhlich (Romero et al., 1993). Only the ERB data are available for detailed study at this time, and they are shown as the middle curve in Figure 6, together with the sunspot deficit computed from Photometric Sunspot Index (PSI) data supplied by J. Pap and C. Fröhlich. Correction of the ERB data for the effects of sunspots using the PSI time series gives the upper curve in Figure 6. This curve is then the estimate of the run of 'facular excess' on the Sun from the beginning of 1991 to January 1993 when the PSI database stops. This bright facular contribution began increasing by ~ 1 Watt/m² at the very end of 1991, reached maximum near the first of February, and then steadily declined at the rate of 2 Watt/m² per 6 months. We observe the decline for six months until the facular excess can no longer be computed with existing data.

I cautiously ask: Does this short history of the facular excess show the effect of thermal shadowing by large-scale flux tube aggregates lying below the visible surface late in 1991

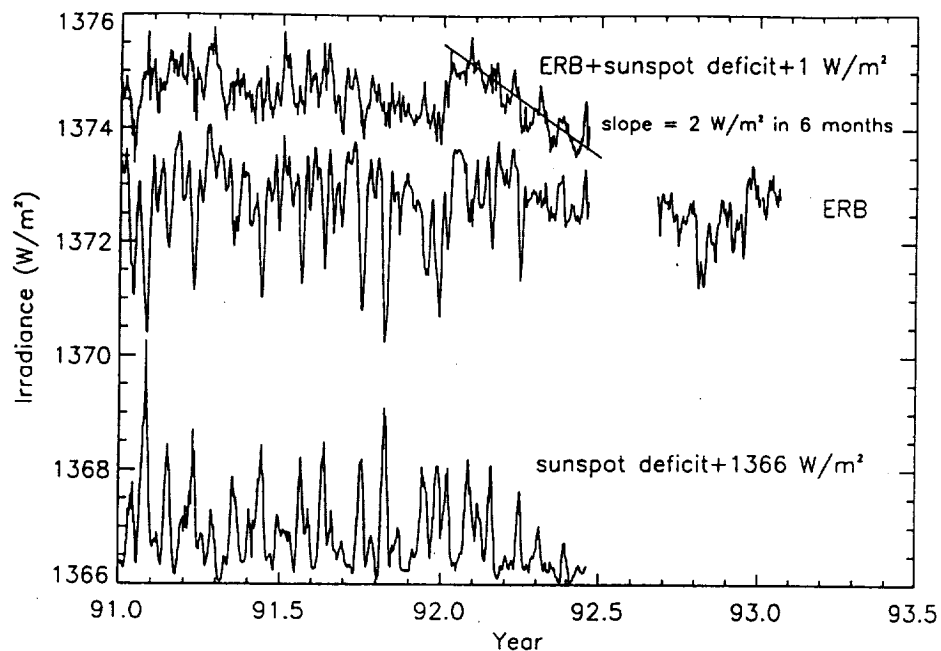


FIGURE 6. Comparison of the Total Irradiance variation from ERB in 1991 to 1993 with the sunspot deficit, and the total irradiance corrected with PSI. upper curve: ERB+sunspot deficit+1 W/m², middle curve: ERB data uncorrected, lower curve: sunspot deficit +1366 W/m². ERB data courtesy of Hoyt and Kyle. PSI data courtesy of Pap and Fröhlich.

followed by the rise and fall in facular excess as thermal energy carried by these magnetic aggregates appears and then steadily declines during the first six months of 1992?

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